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Alberta INDUSTRIAL NEWSLETTER

- LARGEST GAS PLANT
- MOBILE HOMES
- TOWN OF MAGRATH

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT / Hon. A. R. PATRICK, Minister
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BRANCH / R. MARTLAND, Director

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SEPTEMBER, 1961

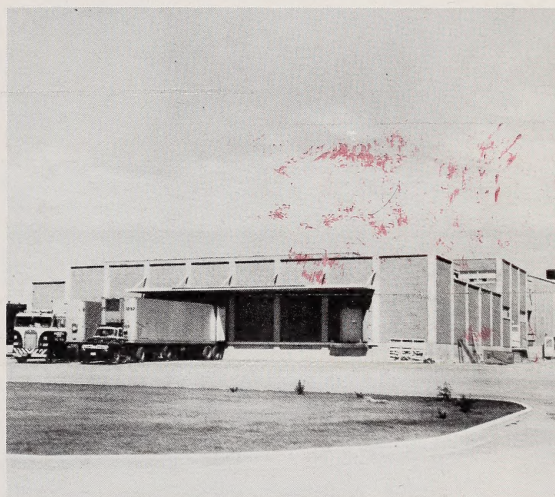
Southern Alberta Beef Marketed Across Canada From Lethbridge Plant

A \$12,000,000 annual beef market for southern Alberta ranchers has been established at Lethbridge by Canada Packers who early this year opened a million dollar cattle killing and processing plant in the southern city.

It is estimated that between 65,000 and 75,000 head of cattle will be processed annually by the new addition to Lethbridge's industrial complex. In addition to providing a ready market to the area's many ranchers, the firm adds to district economy by providing employment to an average of 75 persons with an annual payroll of more than \$400,000.

The plant is one of the most modern in North America, utilizing humane slaughtering and rail system of dressing. Once an animal is stunned and killed it is hoisted to an overhead rail system and carried through the processing operation and into one of four chilling areas. Every carcass is checked, inspected and graded by government officials.

Alberta beef is shipped from the plant by refrigerated rail cars and trucks to points ranging from Newfoundland to British Columbia. The first shipment of 50,000 pounds of beef was destined for Ottawa and Montreal markets.



A railway car at the far left and two refrigerator trucks are being loaded with Alberta beef destined for cross-Canada markets.

By-products including many types of fancy meats are shipped frozen to points scattered throughout the world. An export volume of \$20,000 per month includes shipments to United States, Germany, Japan and Sweden.

Mobile Homes Manufactured at Fort Macleod Designed to Withstand Western Canada Climate

Mobile homes designed specifically to meet climatic conditions of western Canada are being built at Fort Macleod by Estevan Industries Company Limited. The plant is located in two 160 feet by 240 feet hangars purchased by the company from the Town of Fort Macleod.

The firm was originally organized by a group of Estevan, Saskatchewan, businessmen several years ago. In mid-1959 two Alberta businessmen, R. J. Dawson of Calgary and F. Bucci of Edmonton, purchased control of the company, and plant equipment was moved to Fort Macleod early in 1961.

The new southern Alberta industry produces mobile homes ranging from 10 feet wide and 34 feet long to units 12 feet in width and 60 feet long. Total of all models, including two- and three-bedroom choices, are 17 in number.

The "Esta-Villa" coaches are completely furnished and wood is extensively used in interior finishing. Aluminum and metal exterior



"Polythene" vapor barrier and special insulation reinforce Esta-Villa coaches against Western Canada winter weather.

is available in four color combinations.

Production capacity is one trailer per day, operating on a one-shift basis. The company employs nearly 50 persons with an annual payroll of \$145,000.00.

Sales of \$1,500,000 annually are handled through a dealer organization with the market area extending from Winnipeg to Vancouver Island.

The firm is actively engaged in mobile home research and development and plan on entering the industrial and specialty mobile field. One recent development is a prototype mobile coin laundry and dry cleaning unit equipped with seven automatic washers, three dryers, and two dry cleaning machines. The trailer has its own water heating plant and needs only to be hooked to electricity and sewer and water connections.

Total value of plant and equipment is approximately \$200,000.00.



Interior of one of the spacious mobile homes.

Authorized as Second Class Mail,
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NATIONAL FIRM EXPANDS EDMONTON FACTORY

Robertson-Irwin Limited, a well-known supplier of metal building and construction products across Canada, has expanded the capacity of its Western plant in Edmonton with the installation of modern "end-on" roll forming equipment.

The Edmonton operation has been for many years a major producer of highway drainage products, and has also played an important role in the construction of many industrial and commercial buildings throughout Western Canada.

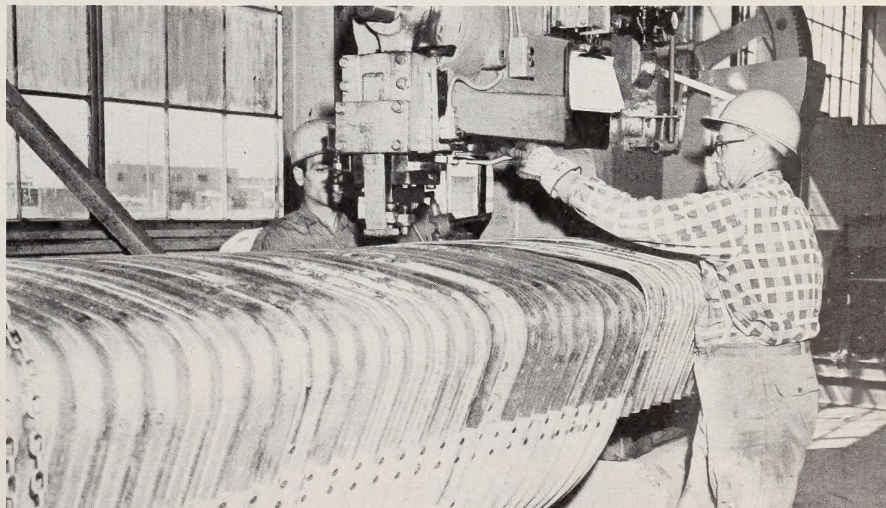
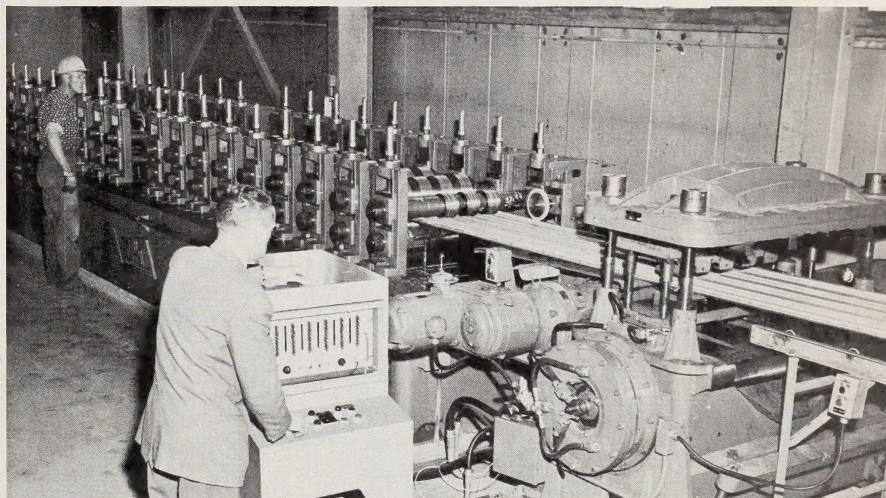
With the recent installation of the "end-on" roll forming equipment, Robertson-Irwin Limited is now able to produce, in Edmonton lightweight sections of metal roof decking and wall panels. Sheet metal roofing and siding products for light industrial buildings have always been available from the Edmonton plant.

Formed steel and aluminum sections such as roof decking and sidewalls were, at one time, produced on giant press brakes from individual sheets of metal, pre-cut to required dimensions. Now with the end-on roll forming, huge rolls of steel or aluminum are received from the basic mills, and in one continuous process, this flat stock is formed into fluted profiles, cut to required lengths, and readied for shipment to the job site.

The Edmonton plant is constructed of insulated metal panel sidewalls and steel roof deck and has a floor area of 7,500 square feet.

The Contract Division services the Province of Alberta, as well as British Columbia and Saskatchewan. Corrugated galvanized steel culvert for the Alberta market is also manufactured in the Edmonton Plant.

Top: An exterior view of the large Edmonton plant; middle: One of the plant staff members operates an automatic "electronic brain" which controls the forming mill; bottom: Triangular culverts are among several shapes also manufactured by Robertson-Irwin.

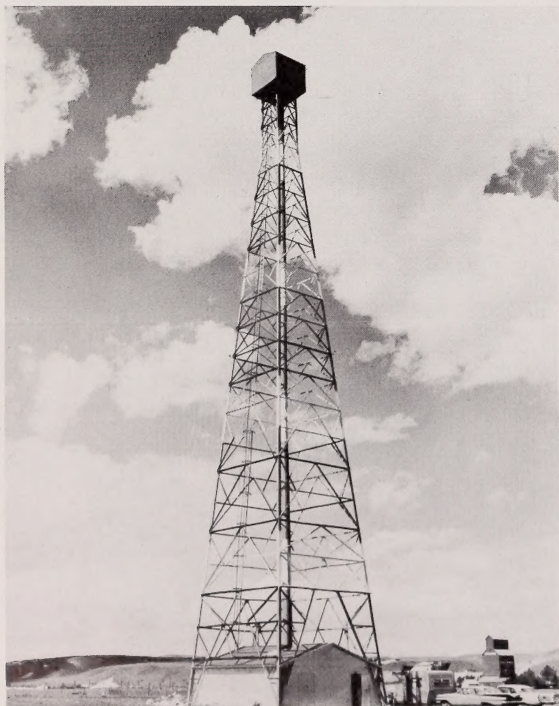


Sportsman Develops Successful Venture From Former Hobby

A hobby started two years ago has developed into a thriving industry for a son-father team at Cochrane, a small Alberta community some 22 miles west of Calgary.

Commercial quantities of lead shot are now being produced by Rona-B Lead Shot Industries, formed last year by Ronald B. Baker, and his father C. W. Baker.

The idea for the manufacture of lead shot was evolved several years ago by the younger Baker, an enthusiastic trap and skeet shooter. Several months of experimenting led to development of a satisfactory special-alloy lead shot and small scale manufacturing process. Demand of persons loading their own shotgun shells soon exceeded the capacity of the part-time hobby enterprise and it was decided to expand operations.



Lead alloy is melted in the small enclosure at the top of this shot tower.



Mr. Baker, Sr., examines lead shot produced from lead alloy bars, lower left.

The firm purchased a 165-foot high oil derrick and built a 100-square foot enclosed tower at the top. A 600-square foot building, soon to be expanded, is at the base of the shot tower.

Pure lead is purchased from a British Columbia smelter. An alloy is added to the lead at Calgary and it is shipped to Cochrane in 65-pound bars. The small enclosure at the top of the derrick is equipped with gas-fired melting pots where the lead alloy is heated to a temperature ranging from 700 to 900 degrees F. When a desired temperature is reached the liquid is poured into a pan through which holes have been drilled. The fluid drops through the holes, size of which varies with the size of shot being made, and down an 22-inch diameter stand pipe to a four-foot deep water tank at ground level. As it drops, the lead alloy forms into round balls. Water at the bottom acts as a cushioning agent and prevents the shot from bruising.

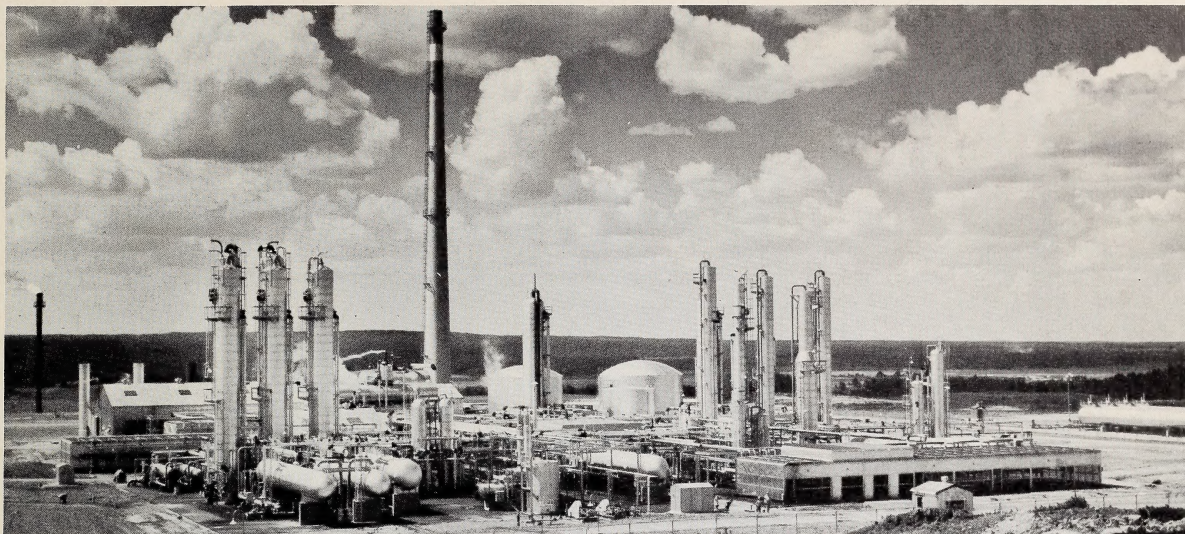
An automatic pulley system elevates the shot from the water tank and carries it through a washing cycle and into a screening process which rejects any shot not perfectly formed.

The product is polished with the aid of graphite and packaged in 25-pound sacks. There is little wastage as shot not perfectly formed is re-melted. The operation achieves approximately 70 per cent pure shot in the drop. An elevator system is used to carry material to the top of the tower.

Production capacity of the plant is approximately three tons per day. Practically all production of shot ranging in size from 2 to 9 is now being purchased by the new Gevelot of Canada shotgun shell manufacturing plant at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

The firm has a staff of four.

Offices are located at 2916-11 Ave. NW., Calgary.



Largest Gas Processing Plant in Canada Is Joint Venture of Twenty-seven Companies

The \$12.5 million plant is situated between the Westeros South (Dick Lake) gas field to the north and the Homeglen-Rimbey gas and oil field to the south. Built as a joint interest venture by 27 companies having interests in either or both these fields, the plant will process up to 200 million cubic feet of raw gas daily from the Westeros South field and up to 126 million cubic feet per day from the Homeglen-Rimbey field.

The Rimbey plant has capacity for the delivery of sales gas to Alberta Gas Trunk Line in accordance with contract quantities of 170 million cubic feet per day for the Trans-Canada pipeline and 110 million cubic feet per day for Alberta and Southern pipeline. This daily total of 280 million cubic feet is equivalent to about 60 per cent of Alberta's current average daily requirements.

The plant can also produce daily 86,000 Imperial gallons of propane, 112,000 Imperial gallons of butane, 12,600 barrels of stabilized condensate and 250 long tons of sulphur.

Sulphur production will be shipped either molten or in bulk to markets in Canada or the northwestern U.S. Liquid products from the plant can be shipped by rail, truck or pipeline. Under a permit recently issued by Alberta's Department of Mines and Minerals, construction has begun on a pipeline to transport natural gas liquids to refineries in Edmonton. The line is scheduled for completion before the end of 1961.

As operator of the Rimbey plant for the other owners, The British American Oil Company Limited also supervised the design and construction of the

new facility. Construction began in late February, 1960, and the plant went on stream January 24, 1961.

Canadian fabricators supplied approximately 83 per cent of the dollar value of equipment and materials in the plant. The only exceptions were equipment not made in Canada such as large compressors, air coolers and barrel-type pumps. Expenditures for construction labor and other services raised the all-Canadian content of the plant to over 90 per cent of the total cost.

In addition to being the largest-capacity gas plant in Canada, the Rimbey Gas plant has a number of unique features or "firsts" for Canada.

- First major gas plant in Canada to successfully use "outdoor-type" construction (process units not protected by buildings), which made possible more compact and efficient layout.
- First gas plant in Canada to serve more than one field on a joint-interest basis. Twenty-seven companies own varying shares of the Rimbey plant's capacity in relation to their participation in either or both the Westeros South (Dick Lake) and Homeglen-Rimbey fields.
- Use of centrifugal compressors instead of more conventional reciprocating compressors in the plant's refrigeration system was made possible by the plant's large size.
- Hydraulic turbine used for power recovery in the plant's amine system is a "first" for Canada and one of the first in this service anywhere.

(Continued on page 6)

Manufacturers Urged to Study Export Market

Alberta manufacturers should take a close look at the export market if they wish to boost plant production and sales, according to J. K. Molnar who, along with partner S. Davidson, head Glazol Manufacturing Ltd., producers of glazing, caulking and sealing compounds. Twenty-five percent of Glazol's \$500,000 forecast annual production volume is exported to Europe. Prospects for an increase in export volume are excellent. The firm is presently negotiating with companies in Germany and the Scandinavian countries.

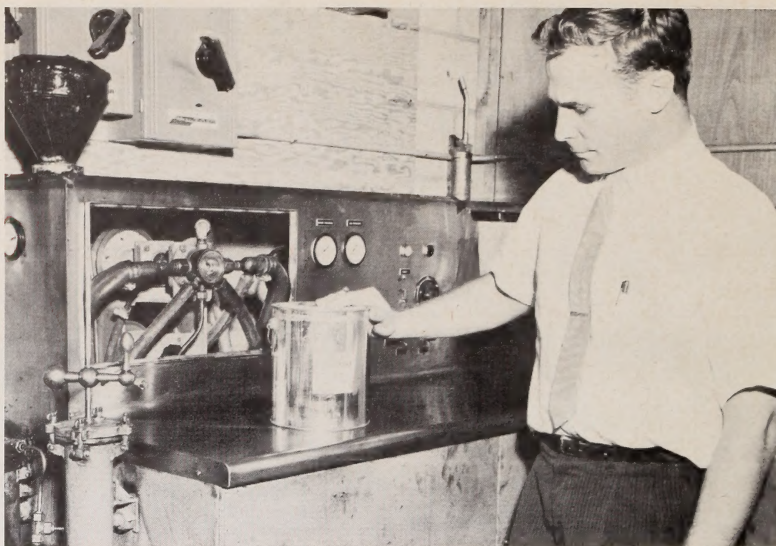
Glazol Manufacturing Ltd., is an outgrowth of Paraglas Limited, a company formed by the two partners four years ago for the manufacture of insulated windows.

The Glazol products were developed by Mr. Molnar primarily for use in the Paraglas operation.

Each year for the past four years the partners have travelled to Europe on glass buying trips for the parent firm which imports 2½ million square feet annually. Many of those contacted expressed interest in the compounds used and one year ago Glazol was formed as an independent company.

Linseed oil, whiting, rapeseed oil and chemicals are combined in the manufacture of glazing and caulking compounds, while liquid polymers and butanes are the prime raw materials in the sealant process. Most raw materials in the compounds are produced in Alberta.

Glazol glazing compounds are sold throughout Western Canada to millworks, glass shops, aluminum store front and curtain wall erectors and glaziers. Compounds are used in glazing glass and panels into homes and all types of commercial buildings. In addition, Glazol Manufacturing Limited also produce Polymer (synthetic plastic)



J. K. Molnar stands beside equipment used in the manufacture of sealing compounds developed by him.

base glazing and sealing compounds which also serve as sealants for water reservoirs, swimming pools, aquariums, pre-cast concrete construction, aircraft manufacturing, etc.

The new Calgary firm is located in 1,200 square feet of area rented from the parent company's 20,000 square feet plant located at 4235-16th Street S.E. Calgary. The Glazol operation employs four persons with a payroll in excess of \$13,000.

The Paraglas organization has also experienced tremendous expansion since its inception four years ago when the staff consisted of only three persons. In the manu-

facture of insulated windows for the residential market and industrial market, the firm presently employs more than 65 persons with a payroll of \$250,000.

Mr. Molnar and Mr. Davidson, after their trips to Europe, where they were in direct contact with many varied types of businesses are confident that there is an excellent market for a great many other products produced by small Canadian manufacturers. Another ready market for Canadian made products, they feel, exists in Australia, which presently imports many types of manufactured products from countries such as the U.S.A., and East Asia and European countries.

(Continued from page 5)

- High-pressure demethanizers used at two points in the plant's gas processing system reduce recompression horsepower that otherwise would be required—another first for Canada.
- First plant of its size in Canada to have no cooling water system as such. Aerial coolers are used for all process cooling.
- Self-sufficiency, so far as utilities are concerned. The plant generates all its own electricity by means of steam turbine-driven generators; and the high-pressure steam that drives the generators is subsequently used as low-pressure steam in plant processes. Water required as boiler feed and for emergency and domestic use is obtained from wells drilled on the plant site.

TOWN OF MAGRATH

Location: Section 26-5-22-W4 on Highway No. 5, 22 miles south of Lethbridge. Served by Canadian Pacific Railway.

Altitude: 3,218 feet.

Temperatures: Average summer, 58 degrees F.; average winter, 30 degrees F., average annual, 42 degrees F.

Rainfall: Average annual rainfall, 10.06 inches; average annual snowfall, 53.3 inches; average annual precipitation, 15.39 inches.

Geology: Bedrock is a dark, grey marine shale which is assigned to the Bearpaw formation of Upper Cretaceous Age. These shales contain some bentonitic material and comparatively large quantities of salts. This latter feature makes the formation generally unsuitable as a water horizon.

Soil: Magrath is in a dark brown soil zone where moisture is the principal limiting factor in crop production. Wheat is grown almost to the exclusion of all other crops. Farming practices provide for conservation of moisture and soil drifting control. Vegetation is chiefly short grass prairie.

History: Land in this area was first surveyed in 1884. In October of 1900 a branch line of The Great Falls and Canada Railway Company was completed from Stirling to Spring Coulee via Magrath. The community was incorporated as a village in 1901 and as a town in 1907.

Work began on construction of a net work of irrigation canals in 1898 and just after the turn of the century water was being spread over farms in the area. An irrigation district comprising 17,942 acres was formed in 1924.

Living Conditions: Magrath is known as the "Garden City of the South." Homes are beautifully landscaped with trees, flower and vegetable gardens. Terrain west and south of the town is rolling, while east and north is flat prairie.

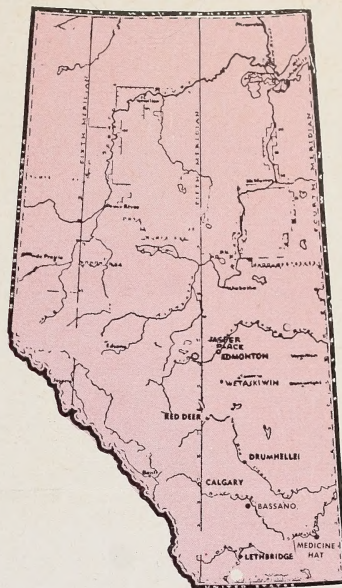
Population of nearly 1,400 enjoy excellent sport facilities within the town, while the surrounding area abounds with upland and big game.

Grades 1 to 12 are taught in modern schools and five churches serve the spiritual need of the community.

Administration: The town is governed by a mayor elected to a two-year term, and six councillors, two elected each year for a three-year term. A secretary-treasurer administers the town's affairs in accordance with policy set by council.

Law Enforcement: The town is policed by its own constable while the RCMP serve the rural area. Plans for all new buildings, repairs or removals must be first approved by council. Electrical installations must comply with the Alberta Electrical Protection Act.

Sanitary installations must comply with provincial health regulations.



TOWN OF
MAGRATH,
ALBERTA

Fire Protection: Magrath is served by a volunteer fire brigade of a chief and 10 firemen. Fire hydrants are conveniently located throughout the town and the brigade has adequate equipment to ensure efficient fire protection.

Tax Structure: Total assessment of \$1,453,276 is based on land, 100 percent of fair value, \$180,076; improvements, 100 percent of fair value, \$1,116,780; business, \$123,020, and power, \$33,400.

The mill rate is 50 mills based on municipal, 12; school, 35, and hospital, 3.

Areas: Area of town, 1,270 acres; streets and lanes, 110 acres; parks and playgrounds, 15 acres. There are 3.5 miles of provincial highway; nine miles of streets and lanes, and two miles of lanes and alleys.

Sewer and Water Main Mileage: There are 3.2 miles of sanitary sewers and water mains.

Power: Three-phase 60-cycle power is supplied by the Calgary Power Limited at the following rates:

Domestic—minimum charge for 20 kwh or less per month, \$2.30 net. Consumption over 20 kwh per month, 1.5 cents per kwh.

Commercial—service charge of 30 cents for the first one-half kw, and 10 cents for each additional one-quarter kw. Energy charge of 10 cents per kw installed for the first 50 kwh per month; next 150 kwh per month, five cents per kw installed; over 200 kwh per month, 2¼ cents per kw installed.

Power Rate—service charge of \$1 per month per KVA of installation (one meter H.P. or one KW in heating apparatus to be considered equal to one KVA).

Energy charge: first 50 kwh per month per KVA of installation, five cents per kwh. Next 50 kwh per month per KVA of installation, 3 1/3 cents per kwh; all over 100 kwh per month per KVA of installation, 1 2/3 cents per kwh.

Water: Is supplied by Calgary Power Limited under a franchise. The water is obtained from two wells and is pumped into a 50,000 gallon reservoir.

Natural Gas: Is supplied by Canadian Western Natural Gas Company Limited. General rate available to all customers—first two MCF or less used per month, \$3.25; all additional MCF used per month, 65 cents per MCF.

Optional rate available to customers whose annual consumption is more than 550 MCF per year. Fixed charge is \$12.50 per month plus a commodity charge of 42 cents per MCF per month.

An off-peak or interruptible service rate is also available at special rates.

Fuel: L.P. gas is available at 12 cents per gallon, or \$6.50 per 100-lb. cylinder. Diesel fuel is 17.2 cents per gallon for summer grade and 18.2 cents per gallon winter grade. Coal is secured from mines in the area.

Resources: Wheat and coarse grains, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, dairy products, sugar beets, vegetables, wool, honey, sand, gravel.

Government Offices and Services: Federal — post office, RCMP; Provincial—Alberta Government Telephones; Municipal—public works, police, fire, Board of Health, public library, cemetery.

Health Services: The Magrath Municipal Hospital has 28 beds and three bassinets. The hospital is staffed by a matron, three graduate nurses and five aides. Rate per day—resident, \$1.50; non-resident, \$11.00. There are two resident doctors, one drugstore.

Professional and Skilled Personal Services: One barber shop, one beauty parlor.

Transportation: CPR branch line Lethbridge-Hill-spring service three times weekly. Daily Greyhound bus services. Local trucking.

Communications: AGT, CP telegraphs, Post Office, Lethbridge radio and television stations.

Financial Facilities: Bank of Montreal.

Hotels: Magrath.

Churches: L.D.S. (Mormon) two; Lutheran, Roman Catholic, United.

Service Clubs: Lions, Chamber of Commerce.

Societies and Associations: Alberta Teachers Association, Rod and Gun Club, Red Cross Society, Co-op Wool Growers Association, Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations.

Education: The Magrath School District is a unit of St. Mary's Division. Grades One to 12 are taught along with the following optional subjects — drama, art, French, home economics and shop. Eight school buses transport rural students. There is a total of 550 pupils and 21 teachers.

Theatres and Halls: Park Theatre, L.D.S. Assembly Hall, Seminary Hall, United Church Hall.

Cultural Activities: The Magrath Public Library of nearly 5,000 volumes is supported by the town, provincial government and service club grants, and membership fees. There are also a dramatic club, art club, Shakespeare club, church and school activities.

Youth Activities: Boys—Scouts, Cubs, Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. Girls—C.G.I.T., Brownies, Guides, Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association.

Sports: Basketball, baseball, badminton, golf, hockey, softball, swimming and curling. There is a swimming pool, open air skating rink, two-sheet artificial ice curling rink, nine-hole golf course and school auditorium.

Fairs: One-day annual sports event.

Historic Site: Cairn to commemorate the building of the first irrigation canal 1899-1900.

Co-operatives: Canadian Co-op Wool Growers Association, Co-op General Store, Cold Storage Lockers, Farm Machinery Distributor, Alberta Wheat Pool, United Grain Growers.

Sites: Industrial sites adjacent to trackage are available and can be serviced with all utilities.

Industrial Development: Magrath Woolen Mill which began operations in 1939 was closed in 1960. A \$500,000 vegetable processing plant, the Alberta Canning Company, annually ships more than 90,000 cases of peas, beans, corn, carrots and beets. Tanners Building Supplies, a large sash and door factory, ships its products mainly to Eastern Canada.

The area surrounding Magrath is largely devoted to the production of wheat, cattle and sheep. However, there is considerable irrigation and production of sugar beets and canning crops add a measure of stability to area economy.

Trading Area: Extends 10 miles north, 30 miles south, five miles east, and 12 miles west.

Population: Trading area population, 3,900; town population, 1,370.

For further information about Magrath
write

**SECRETARY-TREASURER
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MAGRATH, ALBERTA**

or

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**TOWN OF
MAGRATH, ALBERTA**